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MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1897.-TWELVE PAGES. NEW-YORK,

MAY DECLARE WAR TO-DAY. THE FIGHTING IN MACEDONIA.

INVADING GREEK BANDS SUFFERED CONSIDERABLE LOSS.

AURTHER DETAILS OF THE INCURSION INTO THE FRONTIER-ATHENS IN A

WAR FEVER-GRIM PREPARA-

London, April 11.-"The Times" will print tomorrow the following dispatch from its correspondent at Larissa;

Goussio, the accredited representative of the Ethnike Hetairia, tells me that he looks for important news to-day (Sunday). He has been in conference with Greek Deputies and with leading supporters of the patriotic movement who have recently arrived here, and there seems to have been a deliberate plan to leave the iniative in the hands of the Ethnike Hetairia.

The Greek outposts are being quietly strengthened, and small detachments are proceeding to their positions under cover of the darkness.

"The latest information received here on the subject of the raid shows that the invading insurgents first advanced toward Chassanga. It is reported that the Turks opposed the attack with artillery. The Greek losses were twentythree killed and twenty-seven wounded. Turkish losses are said to have been much greater. It is rumored that yet another attack was made on the Turks at the rear of Mount Olympus, where the Greeks succeeded in planting a

"Stringent orders have been issued against irregular fighting, and the penalty of death will be imposed for any infraction. The general impression here is that war will be proclaimed tomorrow (Monday) or Tuesday. The position of affairs is now extremely critical. Although the Turkish army has not yet assumed the offensive, orders to that effect from the Sultan are expected at any moment. All classes of the troops are full of war enthusiasm.

"Some details are at hand at last as to the skirmish near Grevena. On Thursday morning fifteen hundred Euzonoi, uniformed and commanded by Greek officers, crossed the frontier near Baltimon, and advanced to a point rear Grevena. Here they met a detachment of the Fifteenth Chasseurs, on picket duty in the woods, and temmed them in. After two hours of sharp fighting the Sixth Battalian of Chasseurs came to the rescue, under the command of Islam Pacha, and drove the Euzonol back to the frontier. The insurgents lost 150 killed.

"At the same time the Greek artillery was firing upon a Turkish blockhouse, and the firing continued until midnight yesterday, the combatants retaining their respective positions. It is not known how many Turks were killed, but it is said the number was small."

"The Times" correspondent at Arta will say

"The town is full of soldiers. Many of the residents have left their houses and gone to safer places. Three lines of defence are now ready with elaborate trenches and plenty of engineers and artillery. Colonel Manos, father of Constantine Manos, leader of the Cretan Sacred Band, is in command."

"The Times" correspondent at Athens will say

"The news of the incursion into Turkish territory has been received here with great jubilation. The general belief is that nothing can now restrain the army, which is bound to follow across the frontier in a few days.

"The Athens newspapers reflect the popular enthusiasm and contain highly optimistic forecasts of the progress of the band in Macedonia, where its presence is expected to exert a magical influence on the Christian population and to be

"The Daily Chronicle" will publish to-morrow a dispatch from the camp of the irregulars at Kakoplevra, dated Friday. The camp is situated below the snow line of Mount Pindus, on the ex-treme North Thessalian frontier. "The Chronicle's" correspondent says that 2,000 irregulars in the service of the Ethnike Hetairia crossed the frontier Friday morning at Fonika and burned several blockhouses. They formed into three bodies, and by main force surrounded a strong Turkish station at Baltino. Nine prisoners were brought to Kakoplevra and decently lodged in a schoolhouse. The correspondent says:

"I have been to the scene of action. The blockhouse is in the middle of a poor village. The irregulars were running around in unorganized bodies keeping up a constant fire at the block-house, but apparently without making much impression. When I left at noon to send this dispatch the Turks still held out, but were firing over the heads of the Greeks. They have probably hear taken prisoners are this.

over the heads of the Greeks. They have ably been taken prisoners ere this.

"This movement is supposed to be general, but as yet I think only six Greeks have been killed here, among them, however, Makris, the leader. But there have been many wounded. The regulation of participate in the fighting. This lars did not participate in the fighting. This place is nine hours distant from a telegraph station. The Italian irregulars are suffering terribly from cold and hunger, and there is considerable disease among them."

Athens, April 11 .- Accounts are conflicting as to what really happened last Friday, when the frontier was crossed by the insurgents, whose carefully planned invasion is accepted by the Athenians as inaugurating war. The Turks evidently share the view entertained at Athens that the movement was one of great importance. Ad-

vices from Elassona indicate a universal belief there that the invasion was simply a precursor to action by the Greek Army. A special correspondent of the Associated Press went to Larissa last evening (Saturday).

A special correspondent of the Associated Press went to Larissa last evening (Saturday), and ascertained that the invaders numbered upward of 3,000. Among them were Signor Cipriant and his Italian volunteers. The entire force was under the command of three ex-officers of the Greek army—Kapsalopoulas, Mylanos and Ziepetros—and four Macedonian chiefs—Zermas, Davelis, Vrakas and Sarantio.

The rendezvous was at Koniskos, a village near Kalabaka. The men were all fully armed and wore the national costume, their black furcaps bearing the badge and initials of the Ethnike Hetairia embroidered in blue and white, with the words "En Touto Nika" crossing the initials in black. On Friday a monk from Mount Athos assisted his abbot and the deacons at a religious service at Koniskos, at which all members of the invading body partook of the sacrament and registered the onth of the order. "Liberty or death." In addition to large quantities of ammunition and provisions, the force had 3,000 pounds of gold. During Friday night, following the service, the frontier was crossed, the force moving in the direction of Schulk.

wing the service, the frontier was crossed, the ree moving in the direction of Schulk. While this movement was in progress a second While this movement was in progress a second band, the number of whom is as yet unknown, had a rendezvous at Nozores, on the frontier, about thirty-five kilomet es north of Larissa and near the coast. This band was similarly equipped, had a similar mission and took the same oath. It was commanded by the Macedonian chief Sinsinikos. It crossed the frontier on Thursday night, marching on Karya. As everywhere in the Vale of Tempe, this portion of the frontier, the roads and bridges are in a condition of thorough repair. This (Sunday) morning the roar of artificry can be plainly heard at Larissa from the direction of Karya, where Sinsinikos is evidently forcing matters. General Makris and his staff, with some

knowledge of the movements afoot, which they were unwilling to impart, started yesterday for Tyrnavos, the most important Greek position near Elassona. Four batteries of reinforcements followed to-day for the same point. At headquarters they declare that nothing is known as to the raid, and will say nothing as to the probable character of the raiders. However, some additional light has been thrown on the subject to-day by an interview between the representative of the Associated Press and a prominent Greek, who is evidently in close touch prominent Greek, who is evidently in close touch with the League and its plans. The Greek

The movement of these bands is all in accord-"The movement of these bands is all in accordance with a very clearly defined programme. For years thousands of Greeks, even little children, on receiving a shilling have been in the habit of putting half of it into a national box in the cause of pan-hellenism. For many months it has been the plan of the League to stir up all the pan-hellic peoples by means of armed bands. Now that a great moment has come in Greek history we have selzed it. Our aim at present is to get behind the Turkish lines and stir up all our brethren.

"Whether or not Europe insists on the integrity of Turkey, Greece is not animated by selfish views or with any desire for annexing territory

views or with any desire for annexing territory to the kingdom. She demands not only a true and complete independence for heroic Crete, but the same independence for Epirus, Macedonia and Theree. And she demands this also for all And she demands this also for all

the subjugated populations of Asia Minor.

"Therefore, Greece will face any danger in order to reach that end. Years of frightful suffering and unnumbered crimes and tyrannies have been forced upon those who are our kinsmen by faith and blood in those countries; and we are pledged in the most solemn way and inspired by the most sacred and ennobling principles of liberty to do all in our power to lift from them the curse which burdens them."

the curse which burdens them."

When the attack began strict orders were sent to all the Greek outposts on the frontier to preserve neutrality, and not to open fire until actually attacked by the Turks. The only casualties reported are the deaths of two leaders and of three Italians.

The latest advices here report that a portion of the invading force continues to beseige the

of the invading force continues to be seige the barracks at Baltino. The remainder has con-tinued the advance, but to a destination as yet unknowr in Athens. It is reported that com-munications between Metzovo and Grevena are The Cretan refugees here have addressed a

petition to the embassies, in which, after reciting the whole history of the Cretan question. ing the whole history of the Crean question, they declare that the only possible solution of it is annexation, and adding: "We hope that Christian Europe will be moved by our sufferings, marryrdom and struggles for centuries to support our claims for union with Greece." The petition is signed by several thousands.

Elassona, April 11.-As yet no definite details have been received here as to the incursion on the frontier last week. Edhem Pacha has sent an officer to the scene, who is expected to return to-night.

THE PORTE CALLS IT A "CASUS BELLL" GREECE DENOUNCED AS THE AGGRESSOR-THE ETHNIKE HETAIRIA'S ACTIVITY.

London, April 11 .- "The Times" will print the following dispatch from its Athens correspondent to-morrow:

The Porte, in protest to the Powers against the Greek invasion, says that the regular Greek army entered Turkish territory near Grevena and committed acts of hostility by destroying three posts. The protest further declares that these acts virtually corsitute an act of aggression and a casus belli, and denounces Greece as

these acts virtually consisting an act of agrees sion and a casus belli, and denounces Greece as an aggressor in the affair.

"The choice of the moment to begin the war does not rest with King George or with the Government, but with the Ethnike Hetairia. The activity of this organization has been centred mainly in Macedonia, and only incidentally in Crete. The rebellion in Crete was planned for March, but was precipitated by the violence of certain Cretan Mahometans and broke out six weeks earlier than was intended. The Cretan movement was designed to be subsidiary. The Macedonian was planned for a much later date, owing to the greater rigor of the Macedonian climate, which is not favorable to bettee operations much before May.

"Events, however, have travelled much faster than was expected. Even if the Cretan question had been arranged, there would have been an attempt to carry out the scheme for a rising in Macedonia."

The correspondent of "The Times" at Con-

in Macedonia.

The correspondent of "The Times" at Constantinople says that the foreign ambassadors there consider the three circulars addressed in the early part of last week by the Porte to its representatives abroad protesting against the all of the powers

a signal for a general uprising. The former exploits of the famous insurgent leaders accompanying the expedition afford, it is believed, a guarantee of splendid success in the future.

"One newspaper says that the die is now cast; that a successful beginning has been made; that it is all over with diplomacy, negotiations and identical notes or blockades, and that the elequent voice of the rifle has spoken at last. A telegram from Arta to-night (Sunday) says that Greek bands are crossing the frontier at various points, and that war seems inevitable."

Suggestions made by some or all of the powers for the solution of the Cretan difficulty as medicisome, offensive and intended as a tu quoque argument in reply to the recent remonstrance against the Tikot massacres

The Porte issued two additional circulars to its representatives. The first, which went out on Friday last declares that the Greek regulars and the Greek artillery, commanded by bugic call, have invaded Turkey, and asserts the right of Turkey to repel. The second circular, which was dispatched yesterday (Saturday), announced the retreat of the aggressors over the frontier and the restoration of the Cretan difficulty as medicisome, offensive and intended as a tu quoque argument in reply to the recent remonstrance against the Suggestions made by some or all of the powers for the solution of the Cretan difficulty as medicisome, offensive and intended as a tu quoque argument in reply to the recent remonstrance against the Tikot massacres

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GREECE NEGOTIATING A LOAN. A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE BOULE CONVENED TO

Athens, April 11.-The president of the Boule, special session to pass measures imperatively needed. It is understood that an internal loan of 20,000,000 drachmas is under consideration, and that the Government is now negotiating with the banks for that amount. and that the Government is a with the banks for that amount.

GREECE'S FUTURE IS TO THE NORTH. THE CROWN PRINCE SAYS IT IS TO MACEDONIA. NOT CRETE, THEY LOOK

Vienna, April 11.-The correspondent of the "St. Petersburg Gazette" has had an interview with the Crown Prince Constantin at Larissa and reports the Prince Constantin at Larissa and reports the Prince as having said to him: "I really do not understand why Crete is not given to us. It seems to be feared that Greece will be strengthened by the acquisition of fresh territory. The future of Greece, however, lies not in the south, but in the north; not in Crete, but in Macedonia."

DYNAMITE BOMBS IN CRETE. FOUND IN A HOUSE ADJOINING THE ITALIAN

BARRACKS AT CANEA. London, April 11.—A dispatch to "The Times" from Canea says that another fire broke out in the vicinity of the Italian barracks, but was extinguished before it had made much progress, A quantity of dynamite bombs was found in a house adjoining the barracks, and promptly seized. Since the arrival of the foreign troops the town has been somewhat more orderly, and the Mahometans have ceased to carry arms

openly.

The British Vice-Consul met a number of the insurgent leaders near the town yesterday, who informed him that communications addressed to them must hereafter be forwarded through Colonel Vassos. Last evening the insurgents approached the source of the water supply upon which the European troops depend, but retreated after five shots from the field guns. The Greek troops were observed yesterday through field glasses placing their tents about two miles away from the town in the direction of the Ayah Plain. Two shots were fired at them.

PANIC IN A TURKISH TOWN.

Constantinopie, April 11.—A panic occurred at Valora yesterday on a rumor that the Greek warships were about to attack the town. Two thousand Bashi-Basuks assembled in an adjoining valley and placed themselves in readiness to advance in case of an attack by marines on land.

DELYANNIS HAS LITTLE HOPE. London, April 11.-"The Daily Chronicle's" correspondent at Athens, Henry Norman, will say

"As the result of interviews which I have had "As the result of interviews which I have had to-day with King George, M. Delyannis and M. Skouzes, it seems to me that the situation could not be much worse short of actual war. The last words of the Premier to me to-night were: 'I have but little hope.'

"The Servian Government has summoned all the officers of the reserve, the militia and the National Guard. The Servian insurgents are now on the Macedonian frontier, and the Servian Government is sending ammunition there continuously."

"THE BENEDICT," perfect collar button. Gen-tine buttons have the name Benedict and date of patent stamped upon them. Take "no other." Benedict Bros., Broadway and Cortlandt.—Advt.

PATIENCE SEVERELY STRAINED. TO BE PASSED WITH A RUSH.

NEGOTIATIONS AS TO SEALING-THE AP-POINTMENT OF MR. FOSTER AND MR. HAMLIN.

Washington, April 11.-The recent appointment of ex-Secretary Foster and ex-Assistant Secretary Hamlin by the President to assist in the negotia tions now in progress with Great Britain respect ing the Behring Sea fisheries is indicative that this long-standing diplomatic issue has at last assumed grave importance, and that an earnest effort is to be made to end the present unsatisfactory state of affairs, or at least to place the subject on such a footing before the beginning of the approaching open season as will prevent it from passing into a more serious phase,

The diplomatic correspondence of the last year makes it evident that a severe strain was placed upon the patience of the officials of both the United States and Great Britain, and the warning given quietly yet firmly by the British Premier that further proceedings by the American revenue cutters in the line of last year's programme could not be telerated, and the intimation from Secretary Olney that there would be no change unless additional restrictions were imposed on the British sealing vessels, hold out latent possibilities of a serious ntanglement of the two friendly Powers, unless some arrangement can be made before the end of For the reason that ex-Secretary Foster was familiar with the earlier stages of the negotiations Assistant Secretary Hamlin is due in large meas ure the credit for the conduct of the negotiations of the last Administration on this subject, they have been chosen to assist now in composing this threatened difficulty.

here was justification for a search in the regu-ons, but again the British Government pro-ed, claiming that British vessels were thereby jected to unnecessary and most vexations de-tion; that their catches were overhauled and wn into confusion, and that the only result the discovery of one skin in which the Ameri-boarding officer thought he saw a shot wound, of a logbook a few days in arrears in entries, for this, twenty-six out of twenty-nine British els in the seal waters were searched eighty-times, one vessel being boarded six times in any-four days.

herd would be accomplished in the course of about two more seasons.

To make the showing worse from our point of view, it was stated that the lawful catch on the seal islands had largely fallen off. Efforts were made to devise some way of insuring the seals against the use of firearms by poachers, but they came to nothing, and the upshot was that both sides stood firm, the British warning us against further indiscriminate search of British vessels, and Secretary Olney standing on our right to make it. Meanwhile an experi commission sent out by both Governments made an exhaustive report tending to sustain Secretary Olney's assertion regarding the probable extermination of the seals under present conditions, and it must be upon this basis that the negotiations will now proceed.

TO DISCUSS MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

PROGRAMME OF THE COMING CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia April II.-Clinton Ragers Woodruff secretary of the National Municipal League, has prepared the programme for the conference to be in Louisville on May 5, 6 and 7. The purpose alcipal conditions of a number of American cities of the problem of city government and its administration in this country.

Mayor Edwin D. McGuinness of Providence will or his city; ex-Mayor John F. Ficken for cisco, the Rev. Dr. Henry Hopkins for Kansas City, Professor George L. Fox for New-Haven and A. C. Cassatt, of Cheinnati, on the municipal con-litions of Ohio cities.

City, Professar George L. Fox for New-Haven and A. C. Cassatt, of Charlmatt, on the municipal conditions of Onlo cities.

Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, will speak on "The Results of a Victory for Reform"; Charles Janvier, president of the Citizens' League of New-Orleans, is expected to speak on what has been accomplished in that city under the reform regime; Joseph T. Alling, on municipal reforms in Rochester, N. Y. and Cerporation Counsel Francis M. Scott on the features of the charter of Greater New-York, showing wherein it is an improvement over existing laws. Professor Edmund J. James will discuss home rule in American cities, and Professor Frank J. Goodnow, of Columbia University, the powers of a municipal corporation.

Frank M. Loomis, of Buffaia, N. Y., has prepared a paper on the exclusion of partisan politics from municipal affairs, describing particularly the Democratic-European method of accomplishing this end. The participation of the wage-earner and the husiness man in politics will be discussed, and there will be other addresses by the president of the League, James C. Carter, of New-York; ex-Mayor Schleren, of Brooklyn, and Horace E. Deming, of New-York, who will discuss the condition of affairs which will prevail in Greater New-York by reason of the adoption of the new charter.

It is expected that there will also be several papers on municipal affairs in Glasgow by eminent members of the Glasgow Council. A considerable number of mayers of Southern cities have expressed their intention of being present.

THREE KILLED IN A WRECK.

AWFUL DEATH OF A POSTAL CLERK ON THE * SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Charlotte, N. C., April 11.—Northbound Florida special, No. 38, on the Southern Railway, and local Southbound passenger train No. 11 came into collision at 11:15 o'clock this morning at Harris-burg, a small town about thirteen miles north of this city, killing three persons and wounding six. The killed are: T. Clingman Benton, of Charlotte, postal clerk on No. 11: Titus Eudy, of Forest Hill, Concord, and Will Donaldson, fireman on No. 36. The northbound special was late in leaving Char-

The northbound special was late in leaving Charlotte, but had the right of way, its orders being to pass the local train at Harrisburg, where there is a siding. No. It had slowed up preparatory to taking this siding, and was only 190 yards from the north end of the switch when the express, running at forty-five miles an hour, dashed into it. Many of the passengers on No. 36 were thrown from the seats, but none of them were hurt. The two express-cars on the northbound train were shattered into thousands of pieces, and soon after the accident the postal-car of the local train caught fire, but by the use of chemicals the flames were extinguished.

Benton, the postal clerk, suffered a horrible death. His legs were pinioned so close to the boiler of one of the engines that he was being burned by the heat and steam. He begged piteously to his rescuers to cut off his legs and extricate him. Although every effort was made to release him, the sufferer was an hour and a half in this horrible position before he was taken out. He lived only fifteen minutes longer.

Donaldson and Eddy were found in the centre of the wreck. J. C. Kinney, engineer of No. III, was taken from the wreck alive, but is so badly scalded that he is not expected to live through the night. lotte, but had the right of way, its orders being to

TO MAKE WORK FOR A THOUSAND MEN. Hazieton, Penn., April II.-G. B. Markle & Co. will begin active work to-morrow at the Ebervale and Harleigh mines, which were drowned out nearly fifteen years ago, and to recover which the famous Jeddo tunnel was driven. It is the intention of the company to strip the veins between Harleigh and Ebervale, and when opened this will make the largest stripping in the country. As soon as the necessary excavations can be made there will be twenty years' work available for about one thousand men.

MANY PATENT SUITS OVER A HARROW. Utica, N. Y., April 11.-The National Harrow Company, of Utica, has filed in the United States Circuit Court bills of complaint in forty-five cases of patent infringement. The company owns 180 patents, covering, it claims, the entire spring-tooth harrow business. It contends that the defendants should pay damages for every infringing harrow sold. The defendants are dealers in Madison, sold. The defendants are dealers in Madison, broome, Cherango, Delaware, Steuben, Erie, Monroe, Cayuga and Onondaga, counties.

COMMENCING MONDAY.

April 12, 1897, D., L. & W. R. R. will run through
Buffet sleeping cars to Chicago, leaving New-York
daily at 7:30 p. m., arriving in Chicago 9:00 p. m. following day. Dining car service west of Buffalo.—
(Advt.

RAINES AMENDMENTS LIKELY TO BE LAW BY TUESDAY NIGHT.

THEY MAY EVEN BE ACTED ON BY BOTH HOUSES OF THE LEGISLATURE TO-NIGHT-A

FROM THE RUGULAR COURSPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.) Albany, April 11.-Some Democratic newspapers are criticising Governor Black for sending an emergency message to the Legislature on the Raires Liquor Tax amendments, and saying that it was an abuse of his power. There was, however, a necessity for the immediate passage of the bill, if it was to become a law, to which the Governor's attention was called by Henry H. Lyman, the State Excise Commissioner.

The law says that if holders of liquor-tax certificates apply for renewals fifteen days before May 1, when the certificates expire, they may go on doing business even if the Excise Department is not able to renew their certificates on time. In order to be within this fifteen-day limit applications must be made by next Thursday. There are many liquor dealers who want to know just what shape the amendments will take before deciding whether to continue their saloons, and so there is a good business reason for passing the Raines bill at once.

Senator Raines says he will call up the bill containing the Liquor Tax amendments in the Senate to-morrow night, and that for the reasons given above the measure will be rushed through

the Legislature early this week. Edward Lauterbach and "Abe" Gruber have abandoned all thought of arraying the Republican Assemblymen from New-York and Brooklyn against the bill. Indeed, Mr. Lauterbach and Mr. Gruber would have found it impossible to persuade any large proportion of the city members to fight the measure. Speaker O'Grady earnestly supports the amendments, and a Speaker has most formidable powers if he chooses to exercise them. It is, therefore, believed that it will be left to the small Democratic minority in the Senate and the Assembly to oppose the Raipes hill.

Raines bill.

It is probable that by Tuesday evening the bill will have been passed by both houses of the Legislature and become a law. Some members of the Legislature say that possibly, in view of Commissioner Lyman's desire that it should be passed at once, it may go through both houses to morrow night.

Commissioner Lyman's desire that it should be passed at once, it may go through both houses to-morrow night.

Controller Roberts says he thinks that the amended law may net the State a larger sum of money than the law of last year brought in, but until it has been in operation a while he will not make any estimate as to the probable receipts from it. The revenue from the law from May I to November I, 1896, was \$11,000,083. The State obtained one-third of this amount.

Outside of the "fake" hotel and club amendments, which, of course, are the prominent features, there are several important changes in the law to be considered. Among them is the provision for the adjustment and payment of rebates upon the surrender of certificates, a matter which was overlooked in the original law, which directed the payment, but failed to provide the means. The Appropriation bill, already passed, has provided the means and the proposed amendment will prescribe the manner of payment. Considerable sums are due as rebates on last year's transactions, some payable by towns which have sines voted "no license" and will be obliged to refund from other sources than receipts from the liquor tax.

A time is to be fixed within which county treasurers shall pay over money collected to to twens and clites, an omission which caused some municipalities serious trouble last year.

Another important amendment, which is almost universally approved, is that which proposes to equalize the tax assessed on the traffic in villages and cities of the same population.

It is proposed to make definite the distinction between retail and wholesale traffic. As the law now stands, a dealer may put up a case or basket, consisting of beer, whe, cider, whiskey and any and all kinds of liquors, only having a care that the lot aggregates five gallons, and thereby securing the cream of the retail trade without paying any tax whatever. This amendment also prevents retailing or peddling by delivering small lots at different times to make up five gallons.

The privilege of waiving bonds from deputies sioner, and all are required to give bonds. An annual report to the Legislature is required to be made by the Commissioner, and also a report to the Controller, showing in detail the collections and payments to places in each county.

Another amendment says that county treasurers shall keep excise funds in separate accounts, and also requires reports from county and court clerks of fines imposed and the disposition thereof.

The Raines bill also provides for posting the certificate over the bar, where there is no window fronting on the street, and prevents stalls in

AN INHARMONIOUS SUNDAY-SCHOOL. PLATT LETS THE RAINES AMENDMENTS ALONE-

had become crossed and were emitting sparks in an alarming fashion. The main questions discussed yesterday were the amendments to the Raines law, the Greater New-York charter, which Mayor Strong has veted, the anti-trust bills and patron-

The politicians began to gather at the hotel almost before Senator Platt had finished his break-

almost before Senator Platt has allowed here of the day were Senators Raines, Coggeshall, Ellsworth, Wilcox, Krum, Burns, Page, Grant, Maiby and Lamy; Congressman Quigg, Insurance Superintendent Payn, Frederick S. Gibbs, Assemblyman Harvey T. Andrews, Clarence W. Meade, Abraham Gruber, Jacob Hess, Edward Lauterbach, Jacob M. Patterson, Assemblyman Jeremiah J. Sullivan and George R. Bidwell.

The first queestion brought up was the passing of the Greater New-york charter over the veto of Mayor Strong. This matter had been pretty thoroughly discussed before, and the feeling of those present was well known. It was announced that the charter would probably be brought up in the Assembly to-night and Jammed through.

Up to this point there was no trouble, but when Senator Raines unlimbered and asked, "Well, what about the amendments to the Liquor Tax law," things got lively. Senator Platt sat through all the arguments, pro and con, and said nothing. Neither side, it was averred, secured any comfort from him. The arguments gainst the amendments were carnest and energetic. Those who are opposed to the amendments pointed out that it was absurd to the tamendments pointed out that it was absurd to the tamendments pointed out that it was absurd to the amendments pointed out that it was absurd to the said and deserving clubs and allow many vicious clubs to continue, which in reality ought to be suppressed. Then the Raines men had a say, and they argued from the point of view of revenue. They said that they expected by this club amendment to raise 150,000 a year to offset the loss from saloons not renewing licenses. When Senator Raines came downstairs and started off for his hotel his brow was furrowed and he was not in the best of humor. Being asked about the conference he snapped out:

"There wasn't any conference."

When reminded that an unusual number of politicians were on hand he said: "They were simply individual calle-s, and mostly called about patronage and taiked in an informal way about matters in general." When as Harvey T. Andrees. Clearly Control Australes. Have have the Andrees. Clearly Andrees. Clear

WITH JURY STEERING GEAR.

THE ALICE REED SAILED FOR SEVENTY-FOUR DAYS WITHOUT HER RUDDER-HEAD.

The American bark Alice Reed, commanded by Captain Ford, which arrived here yesterday morning, eighty days from Montevideo, had an eventful passage. On January 26, when in latitude 30 south and longitude 42 west, six days out from her port of departure, she was struck by a sudden southwest squall which was the beginning of a pampero. The wind blew flercely for several hours and soon caused immens waves to rise. The vessel labored heavily and her rudder-head was carried away. Several sails were lost and others split.

Being unable to steer the vessel, Captain Ford kept her head to the wind by means of a drag. and proceeded to rig jury steering gear. Two stout booms were projected, one from each quar-ter, and securely lashed in position. Strong tackles were fastened to the booms and attached to the rudder outboard, their falls being led in-board to the barrel of the wheel by means of which they were operated and the rudder made to move in any desired direction.

to move in any desired direction.

With this ingeniously and skilfully rigged steering gear the bark was successfully steered for seventy-four days, which is an exceptionally long time for a ship to be steered without a rudder-head. In this disabled condition the vessel sailed nearly 5,000 miles.

The Alice Reed was built in Waldoboro, Me., in 1873. She is an 800-ton bark, 163 feet long, of 34 feet beam and 20 feet 5 inches deep. The vessel is owned by Yates & Porterfield, of No. 19 William-st. Her cargo is consigned to Oelrichs & Co., of No. 2 Bowling Green.

TWO JAPANESE WARSHIPS FOR HAWAII. stances, and so difficult is it to predict with any

THE GOVERNMENT URGED TO ADOPT A FIRM AT-TITUDE TOWARD THIS COUNTRY.

Yokohama, April 11.-The Government of Japan has decided to send two warships to Hawaii. stopping meanwhile all emigration. A number of rejected emigrants have arrived at Kobe. The Japanese press is urging the Government to take a firm attitude toward the Hawaiian and American Governments.

SURRENDER OF PHILIPPINE REBELS.

THE SPANISH MINISTER BELIEVES THIS

Washington, April 11.-Señor De Lome, the Spanish Minister, to-day received advices that 10.803 rebels in the Philippine Islands have surrendered Aside from a tew maratilers in the prevince of Neuva Reija the remainder of the islands are quiet. This surrender the Minister regards as producally saturar the rebell or.

ANOTHER AMERICAN RELEASED IN CUBA.

FIGHTING IN HAVANA AND MATANZAS PROVINCES -WEYLER AT PLACETAS.

Havana, April 11 .- José Gonzales Curbolo, a naturalized American, who has been imprisoned at Guanajay on a charge of conspiracy, has been

Joseph Bofill, an Englishman, who has been Imprisoned at Santiago de Cuba, will be released and turned over to the British Consul on the understanding that he is to leave the island by the first steamer.

Captain-General Weyler arrived at Placetas yesterday morning, a companied by his staff. He came from Sancti Spiritus by way of Cien-fuegos and Cruces. The civil and military au-thorities of the town immediately called upon

thorities of the town immediately called upon him, and Captain-General Weyler, in the course of conversation, expressed himself as well satisfied with the operations of the campaign.

While Colonel Felioo and column were reconnoitring they encountered the insurgents occupying a strong position at the Moralito plantation on the heights of Boroto and Guillen, in Havana Province. According to the official accounts they immediately dishedged the insurgents, whom they pursued till night shut them from view. The official report of the engagement says that the insurgents left fifteen killed. The Spaniards had twelve wounded. Spaniards had twelve wounded.

cial report, the insurgents there have lost thirty-five killed. It is said also that three officers of the insurgents surrendered. During these en-gagements the Spanish lost five killed and twelve

WEYLER'S EMISSARY IN WASHINGTON. Washington, April 11.-Major Juan Sandoval, the missary sent by General Weyler to the Spanish emissary sent by General weyer to so with the city. His mission is said to be similar to that of a number of other Spanish officials who have come to Washington within the last year to bring reports on current events in Cuba. Minister De Lome says there is no significance attaching to the visit, and that there is nothing in it in which the public is interested.

MAY NOT ADJOURN ON APRIL 24.

REASONS WHY THE LEGISLATURE MAY BE KEPT

Albany, April II.—There are those who have had experience with former Legislatures who assert that an adjournment cannot be effected by April 24, unless many promises made by the present Legislature are violated. It is pointed out that there are several bills on the calendar of the two houses that are supplemental to the Greater New-York charter, but which can hardly be disposed of withten that are supplemental to the Greater New-tork charter, but which can hardly be disposed of within the next five days. Promise has been made that these bills shall pass, and unless the promise is kept, votes to sustain the veto of Mayor Strong will be in evidence. These bills, when passed, will have to go to Mayor Strong for his action, and under the Constitution he is allowed to keep them for fifteen days. If he keeps them even ten days for fifteen days. If he keeps them even ten days it will delay adjournment, and with a new com-

BLACK, NOT PLATT, THE BOSS

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GOVERNOR QUIETLY SUPPLANTING

HIS RIVAL AT EVERY IM-PORTANT POINT. PAYN, WORTH, ALDRIDGE AND ALL THE OTHER

STRONGEST LEADERS TIE UP TO THE NEW

THAT HE HAS PLAYED THUS FAR-A REVIEW OF HIS METHODS AND THE EXISTING SITUATION-LAUTER-BACH'S SORRY PLIGHT.

Albany, April 11.-As an experiment in police

tics Frank S. Black becomes daily more interesting. The algebraic X of the last Republican State Convention, he is gradually assuming. a political force, such a definiteness of outline and inspire endless speculation about his future public career. The processes of his evolution are unusual. They are not according to precedent. They violate preconceived notions. The conventional lines set down by the Spencers and and the accepted precepts that are supposed to govern successful official action have frequently been set at naught in a manner to fill the purest breast with despair. His methods of procedure almost baffle the ordinary forms of analysis, so that even critics who study him at short range hesitate to announce their final verdict. They

record impressions rather than state their opin-

ions, so perplexing is his conduct in most in-

assurance regarding him.

naught. The contrarieties of his career are apparently past finding out. The daring, uncompromising prosecutor of the Democratic ballotbox stuffers and murderers of his own city, he indulged in not one word of denunciation of the shameful frauds perpetrated by the Republican machine in New-York. Hailed as a reformer by the State convention, he distanced his rivals for gubernatorial honors solely by the skilful pilotage of his guiding genius. Louis F. Payn, the very incarnation of machine politics. With Pays on one arm and the star-eyed goddess on the other, he entered upon and closed his campaign for the State's highest honor. He has never deserted either. In him both in some mysterious way seem to find common ground. His dual nature is the explanation. He presents a strange combination of the patriot and politician. With his New-England Puritanism comes a strain of the rugged, stalwart, political Pagan that finds attraction in such a man as Payn, who, with all his sins and shortcomings, is one of the ablest of practical politicians and the most domineering character in the Republican State organiza-

His speech as presiding officer of the convention was severely criticised. The criticism was deserved. It was violently partisan, and, in part, almost as much out of line with progressive politics as his subsequent shallow flings at Civil Service reform. But he made up for it all in his campaign addresses, every one of which was on the high plane of sound doctrine and surcharged with fervent patriotism. None of the great issues of the hour escaped him. His grasp betrayed strength and comprehension. There was little of the commonplace in what he said. His thoughts were well phrased.

The resultant enthusiasm of his campaigning led some people to indulge in extravagant expectation. Such a man, it was said, would never abide by the rules of any political machine. But Black did. He not only telerated the machine, but he went further in its service than perhaps any other machine man would have gone under the circumstances. Every obligation incurred in his interest was discharged with absolute fidelity. though to do it required no ordinary display of nerve and resolution. George W. Aldridge was charged with high crimes and misdemeanors by in Black's favor at Saratoga, and his name was sent in for reappointment as Commissioner of Public Works as quickly as the State Senate came together. Jacob Worth has been held up for years as one of the most discredited politicians in Kings County, but the Governor stood by him faithfully, as Payn, months before, promised that he would. Payn himself was the severest test of all. The alleged exposures of his acts and attacks upon him were enough to frighten any executive officer, but Black never hesitated for an instant. Payn offered to release him from all obligations, but he grimly declined the offer, insisting upon discharging every debt that he had incurred or that had been contracted on his account. Not a scrap of his political paper was permitted to go to protest or lie unredeemed.

Even the politicians were amazed at his course. They were at a loss for a while to understand him. To a machine that had been built up largely on broken promises and cowardly evasions such a display of fidelity was indeed a novel ex-perience. Naturally it led to certain unpleasant comparisons. Worth, for example, with his \$40,-000 County Clerkship, could not help but recall the way in which Platt had deceived him on the Brooklyn Charities bill and in other features of Brooklyn politics since Mayor Wurster's election. Aldridge, with a renewed lease of power from Black, was inevitably led to think more bitterly than ever of the man who, notwithstanding his years of faithful service, had deliberately prevented his nomination for Governor after Aldridge had the office almost in his own hands. And even Payn, with all his lifelong associations, was compelled to admit that Black had done for him that which Platt would never have dared to do, and that he had secured more substantial recognition from his new ally of twenty months than had come to him in fighting Platt's battles

To superficial observers Black's course seemed suicidal. But to the few that looked into matters more carefully a definite, logical purpose began to disclose itself in the Governor's treatment of the machine. He needed it, and to get it away from Platt he must first attach its most skilful and influential manager; to himself. Having done that and put them in positions of the greatest power and usefulness, his next move was to crush those who were so completely identified with Platt as to render their detachment from the Senator practically impossible

The case of Lauterbach illustrates this remark. He, it will be remembered, was made chairman of the local machine two years ago because Platt felt that he could depend upon him to do the dirty work necessary to enable the machine to maintain supremacy here during the Presidential year. Lauterbach had no more to do with his own election than the man in the moon. He has no strength apart from that imparted to him by the Boss, and never would have were worth is before the Committee on General Laws, and the committee will hold a special meeting on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock to give a public hearing on it. Sensior Elisworth went before the committee on Thursday while hat body was in executive season and insisted that the bill should be reported to the Assembly and passed without amendment. The members of the committee gave him no encouragement. The bill will not be reported from the committee unless amended.

W. J. BRYAN IN FLORIDA.

Jacksonville, Fla., April II.—W. J. Bryan returned from Tailahassee yesterday morning, and was entertained during the day by a trip down the river. He delivered a speech at the Opera House last night, and afterward held a reception at the Windsor Hotel

Parquet Floors made by the National Wood M'fg
Co., 129 5th-ave., are durable and inexpensive.—Advt. he to remain in his present place a hundred